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Mortuary report.—Congenital debility, 1; unknown, 1; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 2; pernicious fever, 1 (a child of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years); cardiac insufficiency, 1; pneumonia, 1; sudden death, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; total, 9. Mortality rate, 23.80. Sanitary situation: The mortality rate during the past week was one of the lowest.

Reports from Veracruz—*Yellow-fever infection probably imported—Stegomyia increasing in numbers and area of diffusion.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 12, as follows:

One case of yellow fever was reported in Veracruz on the 11th and 2 cases on the 12th instant. The infection of one, if not more, of these cases originated in Veracruz. Owing to the large number of nonimmunes present in the city (about 12,000, more than one-third of the population), it is to be feared that many more cases will develop.

Week ended July 15, 1905: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 9; vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes, 3; crew inspected, 325; passengers inspected, 96.

Three cases of yellow fever were reported during the week, but no deaths. These cases were infected in Veracruz, the infection coming originally, in all probability, from Tierra Blanca, where cases have been almost continuously under treatment for several weeks past and where there are at present two cases. *Stegomyia* are increasing in numbers and appear to be more widely diffused than they were a few weeks ago. Rains are not frequent.

Yellow-fever cases.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, *July 24, 1905.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Three cases yellow fever, 23d and 24th.

WILSON.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, *July 26, 1905.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

One case yellow fever, July 25.

WILSON.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—*Case of elevated temperature noted on steamship Bluefields.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended July 11, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 4 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Captain of steamship *Bluefields* when ship left had temperature of $102\frac{2}{5}^{\circ}$. During week in port captain's temperature ranged between 100° and 103° daily.

Allowed shipping of one dead body July 6.

Deaths, 1 from epilepsy, 3 accidental, from drowning.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 6	Imperator	20	1	0	0
9	Bluefields	25	0	3	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of vessels to destroy vermin—Malarial fever on steamship City of Savannah.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 10 and 16, as follows: During the week ended July 8, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Norwegian steamship *Saphir*, for New Orleans, July 1, with 22 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Avona*, for a port in the United States, via Habana, July 2, with 23 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

British schooner *Blomidon*, for Pascagoula, July 3, with 8 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

British steamship *Asian*, for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, with 51 crew and no passengers.

German steamship *Alleghany*, for New York, via Santa Marta, Colombia, July 4, with 46 crew and 5 passengers in transit.

American steamship *Allianca*, for New York, July 5, with 68 crew and 101 passengers; fumigated for destruction of vermin.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, July 6, with 32 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

I have previously reported that the steamship *Allianca* was fumigated for the purpose of destroying the rats aboard. The steamships of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line are all infested with rats, many of which, it may be inferred, have come on board at Colon, and every attempt will be made here to rid these ships of this vermin. As soon as the cargo is out all the compartments of the ship, with the exception of the saloons, are simultaneously fumigated. Six hours is the usual time of exposure allowed, and about 700 pounds of sulphur are used in the work. On such fruit vessels as come here for the first time many rats are killed with 2 per cent sulphur dioxide, with two hours' exposure.

All cargoes from suspicious or infected ports on the Pacific coast of South America are held up by the quarantine officer at Panama and not allowed to be discharged at that port.

Malarial fever on steamship City of Savannah.

Week ended July 15, 1905:

Norwegian steamship *John Wilson* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, July 9, with 19 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Orion* for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, July 10, with 35 crew and no passengers.

Spanish steamship *Manuel Calvo* for Ponce, via South American ports, July 12, with 119 crew and 44 passengers.